WHEN INDICATIONS-THURSDAY-Fair weather; increasing cloudiness during the day.

Siftings of Solomon

To enjoy is to be wise. Great deeds are immortal. Thought will not be compelled. Work seems ofttimes the truest rest. Nature's mightiest effort is-to wait. Each position has its corresponding duties. The end of work is the enjoyment of leisure. Trifling enjoyments are not always trivial. Act honestly and answer boldly. Be a pattern to others and all will go well.

ALWAYS TRUE.

A modern addition would be to buy Clothing and Hats at a place like THE WHEN, where years of dealing "on the square," and doing business on "the ground floor," have built up that confidence which makes the name a household word.

FALL STOCKS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS NOW COMPLETE.

SUPPORTERS and everything in Surgoal Instruments and Applances. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

WILL PROBABLY CONFESS.

Jury-Briber Salmonson Released on Bail-He

Says He Will Not Stand Trial.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 .- Bailiff Mark L. Sal-

monson, one of the alleged jury-bribers,

was released from jail this afternoon on

\$10,000 bail. His face, which had been un-

shaven since his arrest, was drawn and thin, and showed the severe mental suffer-

ing he had gone through. In reply to a

question from a representative of the United

Press, Salmonson said: "I don't think I

shall stand trial." This admission is

probably proof positive that the young

bailiff has made a complete confession and

will not make any defense when he comes

to trial, but will throw himself on the mercy of the court. Fred W. Smith, another of the alleged jury-bribers, hoped to secure bail to-day, but his expected bondsmen did not appear. He refused to be interviewed, but his lawyer strenuously denied that Smith has confessed or has anything to confess

Henry N. Stoltenberg, a stenographer in the law office of Windez & Sullivan, the firm of which Alexander Sullivan is a men

ber, was summoned to the State's attor

ney's office this evening. Stoltenberg did not reappear for about two hours. To ques-

tions subsequently asked as to whether the stenographer had been arrested or was practically in custody, the State's attorney

returned evasive answers. The officials

stated that Kavanaugh, one of the men charged with attempted jury-fixing, had gone to-day to the office of Windez & Sullivan. What, if any connection, this had to do with Stoltenberg, State's Attorney

placed under police surveillance to-night for the first time since early

in the Cronin investigation. Detective

Hyatt went to the house about 11 o'clock, and at a late hour was still pacing

quietly along near the entrance. Another

detective, sent at the same time, made a

search of a large residence building on On-

tario street, where a brother of Cooney, "the Fox," formerly boarded.

ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

Ex-President Hayes Re-Elected Commander-in-

Chief-Lew Wallace Made a Councilman.

PHILADELPAIA, Oct. 16.—The fifth annual

meeting of the commandery-in-chief of the

military Order of the Loyal Legion of the

United States was held to-day in the hall

of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, the commander-

in-chief, called the meeting to order.

About forty delegates, representing the

various commanderies, are in attendance.

The morning session was devoted to read-

ing the reports of officers. General Haves

was unanimously re-elected commander-in-

chief. The other officers elected were:

Senior vice commander-in-chief, Rear Ad-

miral A. Ludlow Case, New York; junior

vice commander, Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

California; recorder; Lieutenant Col. John

Nicholson, Pennsylvania; registrar, Gen.

Albert Ordway, District of Columbia;

treasurer, Gen. John J. Milhau, New York;

chancellor, Captain Peter D. Keyser, Penn-sylvania: chaplain, Chaplain H. Clay

Trumbull, Pennsylvania; counsel, Gen. Or-

lando M. Poe. Michigan; councilmen, Major John P. Rea, Minnesota; Brevet

Major-general Eugene A. Carr, Missouri; Major-general Lew Wallace, Indiana; Col.

The commandery then took up the report of the committee upon the eligibility of candidates. The discussion which followed

the presentation of the report was lengthy, and at times, it is said, somewhat heated,

but after a few modifications it was finally

accepted. The adoption of this report con-cluded the official business, and after re-

marks by several of the members. Com-mander-in-Chief Hayes declared the meet-

Ex-President Hayes, when seen after the adjournment, expressed himself as being

highly complimented at his re-election to

the office of commander-in-chief, and also

pleased at the selection the Legion made of

the officers to serve with him. The ex-President, although looking very much aged by his recent berevement, declared himself to be in excellent health. A ban-

quet was tendered the commander-in-chief to night, at the Union League club-house, by the Pennsylvania Commandery, at which

Mr. Hayes was the recipient of many atten-

St. Louis was chosen as the next meeting

Electric Light Trouble in New York.

New York, Oct. 16.-Mayor Grant said to-day that he should continue to use

every possible means to prevent the elec-tric-light companies from operating their plants until such time as the wires should

to Mayor Grant a communication recom-

mending that continuous currents above

and better means for safety be provided.

HALL'S Hair Renewer enjoys a world-wide reputation for restoring the hair to bald heads and changing gray hair to the original color of

Thomas L. Livermore, Massachusetts.

Alexander Sullivan's residence.

Longenecker declined to explain.

The Big 4 is making to Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Denver, Saft Lake, San Francisco and Portland, Ore., on the new Chicago limited, 1s, as yet, unrivaled by its competitors. Leave Indianapolis at 11:10 a.m., arrive in Chicago at 5 p. m., connecting for St. Paul, arriving at 7:30 a.m.; for Omaha, arriving at 9:40 a.m.; for Denver, arriving at 7 a.m., second morning. This is six hours' quicker than any other line makes these points, and the crowds that are daily carried on our vestibuled trains attest that the public are fast finding out the advantages the Hig 4 offers passengers for points West, Northwest and Pacific coast points.

TIME CARD. CLEVELAND DIVISION.

Depart for N. Y. and Boston, im *4:00 a m, *2:50 p m

Clevel'd and the East 10:45 a m, G'd Rapids and No'th 4:00 a m, 11:55 a m

Muncie Accommodation ... 5:45 p m, 7:05 p m

Arrive from N. Y. and Boston, 10:30 a m, *10:40 p m

Clev'd and the East 5:55 p m, G'd Rapids and N'th 10:30 a m, 2:45 p m

" Muncie... *8:25 p m,
CINCINNATI DIVISION.

Depart... *3:55 a m 6:45 a m 10:50 a m *2:45 p m Arrive... 10:35 am 11:06 am 4:55 pm 8:45 pm 10:50 p m CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

..... *3:55 a m *2:45 p m. 5:00 p m *11:00 a m 12:10 p m. *10:50 p m BT. LOUIS DIVISION.

Depart for St. Louis and Kan. Cy.*11:05 a m. *11:05 p m

"T. Hante and Mattoon *7:25 a m. 4:00 p m

Arrive from St. Louis and K. Cy. *3:45 a m. *2:35 p m

"T. H'te and Mattoon 10:35 a m. *6:25 p m Depart.....7:10 a m *11:10 a m 5:15 p m *11:10 p m Arrive.....*3:30 a m 10:35 a m *2:35 p m 6:10 p m *Daily.

J. H. MARTIN. D. P. A.

THE LEBEL RIPLE.

Wonderful Work by the New French Weapon Loaded with the Smokeless Powder.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 .- Reports continue to come in of the wonderful performances of the Lebel rifle, the new arm now being supplied to the French infantry.

What with the smallness of the calibre and the velocity imparted by the smokeless powder, the trajectory is so flat as to make the accuracy of the piece simply phenomenal.

The latest achievement reported is that of Lieutenant Malteste, of the Marines. who succeeded the other day, at Toulon, in transforming a franc piece into a veritable ring in three shots at a distance of 200 metres, or 218 yards. Lieutenant Malteste always enjoyed the reputation of a crack shot, but he was never able to make such a showing with any other rifle than a

According to the last reports furnished to the United States Naval Intelligence Office the daily product of the rifle is said to be 10,000. There are 5,000 machines employed in its manufacture at St. Etienne, 2,000 at Chatellerault, and 1,200 at Toule. Up to September of last year 580,000 rifles of the new pattern had been delivered, but in no instance was a single Lebel accepted until 5,000 cartridges were ready for it.

In general appearance the Lebel rifle resembles a Hotchkiss repeating arm, such as is in use in the United States navy, in all

but the barrel arrangement. The magazine of the Lebel is under the barrel; in the case of the Hotchkiss it is in the stock. The The Lebel carries eight cartridges in its magazine, the Hotchkiss seven cartridges. The Lebel is fitted to receive a sword bayonet of quadrangular shape. With bayonet fixed, the extreme length is 71.8 inches; without the bayonet the piece measures 51.4 inches in length.

It is the calibre of the piece, however, that calls for special note. In this instance the minimum is .3142 inch and maximum .3228 inch. The total weight of the piece, with magazine full, is 9.713 pounds. The sight is graduated for a range of 2,187 yards, a distance greater than in any service arm in use. It bears strong comparison to the extreme 1,200-yard range of the Springfield rifle in the United States service. The bullet is necessarily very small in diameter, but it makes up in weight by reason of its length. The latter is 1.128 inch, with a weight of 231.48 grains. Some idea of the tremendous muzzle velocity of this small projectile can be had when it is known that it will pierce over fifteen inches of solid oak at a distance of nearly 220 yards from the muzzle. When performing this feat the muzzle velocity is no less than 2,194 feet per second. Of course, it must not be understood that black powder gives this result. The Lebel bullet is propelled by the mysterious smokeless powder, a secret compound known to have for its principal ingredients gun cotton and colodion. Besides being smokeless, the powder creates but little noise on explosion and gives only slight recoil.

So far, the only objections which have been raised against the new powder is the stifling stench it causes. This is said not to be far short of suffocation in its effects when a battalion is firing on a comparaon troops firing from houses and behind barricades can in a measure be imagined.

Child Eaten to Death by Lime.

WINDOM, Minn., Oct. 16.—At Mountain Lake, this county, a child only a few months old, named Roup, fell into a pot of slacking lime and was burned to death. Its flesh on all parts not covered by clothing was eaten away by the lime. It was the child of Mary Roup, who, a year or two ago, caused the arrest and subsequent con-viction of Rev. Mr. Snyder on the charge of adultery, and he was imprisoned at Stillwater for six months upon his plea of

Railway Station Robbed and Burned. Workester, Mass., Oct. 16.—The freight station of the Boston & Albany failroad at Webster was burned this morning. An investigation after the fire revealed the fact that the safe in the office had been blown open and all the contents were missing, in-cluding \$500 in negotiable checks and about \$100 in money. The amount of freight burned was not large.

TANNER'S RESCINDED ORDER

Secretary Noble's Reasons for Restoring the Status of the Two-Dollar Pensions.

There Was No Authority in Law by Which the Commissioner Could Arbitrarily Raise Them to \$4 in the Manner He Did.

Rights of Worthy Soldiers Not Interfered With by a Reversal of the Order.

Another Interview with the Deposed Commissioner in Which He Savagely Attacks Mr. Bussey and His Recent Ruling.

THAT RESCINDED ORDER.

Statement from Secretary Noble Concerning the Two-Dollar Pensions. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-The following authoritative statement prepared at the Interior Department in support of the action of Secretary Noble in rescinding Commissioner Tanner's order advancing pensions from \$2 to \$4 per month in certain cases was given to the press to-night:

"In view of the recent decision by the Department of the Interior relating to the authority of the Commissioner of Pensions arbitrarily, on his own motion, to re-rate some 33,000 men by advancing their pension, on his order from \$2 to \$4 per month, it is worthy of attention that Section 469812 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that 'Except in cases of permanent specific disabilities, no increase of penthe date of the examining surgeon's certifi-cate establishing the same made under the pension for a veteran who, as a result of pending claim for increase, and also that a rating made by the Commissioner of Pensions, except in certain cases where, by law, a specified amount is attached by statute to the disability named, is determined by the degree of disability found by a medical examination of the claimant. Thus, where a claimant's disability is total he is given, under the statute a fixed amount. This was the statute, a fixed amount. This was formerly \$8, and is now fixed at different amounts for different cases; among others, \$18 and the amount that would be \$18 for a total disability is subdivided into fractions that is less than the total for the lesser de-grees of disability. Thus, if one man is found to be very little disabled by the medical board he is given one-eighteenth, or \$1; or 1f he is still more disabled, twoeighteenths or \$2, and if still more disabled, three-eighteenths or \$4, and so on. If a man, for instance, has lost a portion of his finger and is thus, to an appreciable de-gree disabled, he may have been rated by some examining board at \$4 for that, and so in some other cases for some other slight disability. If, however, he has suffered from chills or malaria. some other disability contracted him by exposure in the swamps during his service as a soldier, and which may not prove permanent, or may increase, he may have been thought slightly disabled, if at all, and entitled at the beginning almost to a small fraction of the total, say 3. which is the amount fixed in many of the disabilities allowed. In this latter case it might possibly have been a question with the board whether he was to get anything, or was disabled at all; but from a lenient construction of his case they have

"If. now, by an order of the Commission-er, without regard to this medical examination, the man who has thus been receiving \$2 is advanced to \$4, without the man who was more disabled, and who had been rated at \$4, being himself advanced, it is obvious that injustice is done to the higher-graded man, because he is put upon a par with a man evidently less disabled. And so, be-tween soldier and soldier, there is an unfair preference of the less injured. If these cases, however, are all referred to the examining surgeons, and they find the disability to be equal to \$1, and it is then allowed, everything has been done in due order and according to law, and upon a basis that any man can understand, and which will have limits fixed by medical knowledge, experience and professional

On the contrary, if arbitrary orders of the Commissioner are the basis it must result that a few are made favorites and given a particular amount, and the great mass of the men who have to depend upon medical examinations are put at a great disadvantage. Therefore, it was decided that there is no authority in law for an order arbitrarily increasing a great mass of men's pensions in the face of the statute already cited, and which order is not extended to all the pensioners' cases. "The Commissioner, whose order has given rise to this decision, in his recent letter to Mr. Daizell, did not claim that his order was to be construed according to its

terms, for he said: "While commissioner I issued two orders which, I thought, and still think, were mighty good ones; first, that the 33,000 men on the pension roll at less than \$4 a month should all, unless they had had a medical examination within a year, be ordered for examination before their hom medical boards, with a view to putting them up to at least \$4 per month pension, or drop them off the rolls, for it was and is my opinion that, for a man who is worthy of any pension at all, a dollar a week is small enough to consider a pen-

The order itself read:

"April, 25, 1889. "In all cases where a pensionable disability is found, the rate allowed shall not be less than \$4 per month, to date from and including March 27, 1889."

"The decision that was made by the Assistant Secretary is in accordance with these two propositions. The Commissioner announced one before he resigned his office, the other after, to Mr. Dalzell. The Assistant Secretary takes them together and not separately. The order, as made, was arbitrary, unqualified and required an advance without examination to the amount specified at \$4 per month. It did not propose to drop any one, as the letter pretended it did and it did not order any one for examina-tion before their home board as the letter pretended it did. It was an unauthorized, unqualified and illegal order for every pensioner to be advanced to \$4 who was receiving less; it was made April 25 and it was proposed to have it take effect March 27. "A slight consideration of this matter will show that to give away \$66,000 a month of the public money on such an order as this would be but the beginning of a system by which millions could be expended

uncontrolled by law, as it was unauthorized by precedent. There would be no more harm in giving to Senator Manderson \$4,000 or more than there would be in giving to 33,000 men \$66,000. In either case it would be an unauthorized distribution of the public moneys, and the door of the Treasury might as well be open to actual invasion as to have such warrants drawn upon it to be cashed without questioning. "It is also obvious that such a course as this would not be of benefit to the soldiers ultimately, as it is intended to benefit only those who are the least disabled; in other words, those who have the least claim for disability. If one may judge that these men are to be advanced upon a mere opinion as to what should be the least amount of pension, the others might justly claim that their more severe wounds and disabilities were quite as uncompensated as those of less degree. In other words, whenever the opinion of a Commissioner, without investigation, is

substituted for actual examination as to disability, every man's pension is put at risk, either to be so exaggerated as that the government or people would not allow it. or to be so disparaged as that nothing could be obtained. If you can drop a man who is receiving \$2 per mouth from the pension be absolutely safe. All day long workmen were busy replacing gas lamps and burners on the posts in the public parks, and these squares looked a little more cheerful to-night. The board of health to-day sent rolls on a mere opinion of a commissioner you can drop off a great many others receiving more on the same principle. It is a five hundred volts and alternating currents above 250 volts be forbidden until other

plication or application for increase. All that is being done is to maintain the law to be liberally construed, but by no means disregarded, and allow each in his turn, without partiality, all he is entitled to. If the law is abandoned the weak, the distant and those without powerful friends will suffer, while favorites will flourish."

TANNER VS. BUSSEY.

The Former Loses His Temper in Replying to the Latter's Decision. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- Pension Commissioner Tanner was asked this afternoon whether he had anything to say respecting the recent decision of Assistant Secretary Bussey, overruling the Commissioner's order of April 25, last. He said:

"It seems to be necessary, in the interest of truth, that I should pay a little attention to the honorable Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Gen. Cyrus Bussey, in relation to his overruling of my order of April 25, in regard to those pensions rated at less than four dollars per month. As General Bussey refers to me as 'the late Commissioner,' I may be pardoned for not being unduly bound by official etiquette. I feel less bound by it in the present instance by reason of the fact that it is an open secret in departmental circles here that the judicial reasons of 'Judge' Bussey are the evolutions of the mind of a gentleman from Kentucky, who was appointed under the late administration on the labor force of the Patent Office, tried before the Civil-service Commission for principal examiner in the Pension Office, failed to pass and was afterward appointed a member of the pension board of appeals in the Secretary's office, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, to sit in judgment on the acts of the Commissioner of Pensions.

"Having myself seen in his own hand-writing his statement that he is a lifelong resident of Kentucky, and for twenty years editor of a Democratic paper, and his further statement, in answer to the ques-tion if he had served in either the army or navy, that he served in neither army, and, therefore, was particularly well qualified to do justice in a place in the Pen-sion Office. Lam not surprised that such a sion Office, I am not surprised that such a man should pronounce favorably on the the contact with the miasma and foul water of the swamps, is now a sufferer from chronic diarrhea; but what I fail to comprehend is how General Bussey comes to permit himself to put his name to such a decision. He has little regard for General Harrison's declaration, last fall, which thrilled every veteran's heart when he said It is no time to use the apothecary's seales when you come to weigh the services of the men who saved the Nation.' If it be the gait to weigh out seven cents per day for chronic diarrhea, I had much rather General Bussey should be the weigh-master, and have no assistance from me.

"I do not believe this decision will be permitted to stand. When they post themselves on the power the Commissioner has selves on the power the Commissioner has they will see that it too broadly gives the lie to all our promises for years past. I yesterday sent tofthe Pension Office for a copy of General Bussey's decision overruling my order of April 25, and found it had been withdrawn. I look for a revised edition. I arraign General Bussey for undertaking to put me in a false position before the public. Such, at least, is the result of the wording of his decision, whether he intended to do it or not. He conveys he intended to do it or not. He conveys impression that the effect order of April 25 was to bitrarily raise all pensioners on rolls at less than \$4 per month (between \$3,000 and \$4,000) to \$1 per month. On the contrary, the order clearly shows to any one who reads it that the arbitrary part of it and the whole of it, in fact, referred to cases allowed on and after the 27th of March—the day I took office. I determined that I would not issue a certificate for less than \$4 per month if I had the power to prevent it. I looked into the law and found that clearly and indisputably I had the

"It is broadly stated that the ratings fixed by the medical boards are subject to revision by the commissioner. No one will intelligently dispute that I had the power to take up every case rated at less than \$4 per month and order the certificate issued at \$4. I had broadly declared my pur-I had nothing to conceal. saved a vast amount of time and trouble by issuing that order. Then I gave verbal orders that those of the 33,000 pensioned at less than \$4 per month who had an application on file for increase, accompanied by a certificate of medical examination held within a year, should have their claim adjudicated on that examination and go up to at least \$4 per month or go off the roll. I ordered verbally that all the others should be sent an order for a medical examination and abide the result on a like basis. I think most of them would like basis. I think most of them would have gone up to \$4. There is plenty of law for it, General Bussey to the contrary not-withstanding. He says there is no precedent. I say that every Commissioner who has preceded me has left records of precedent, and when he makes that brash statement he simply succeeds in illuminating his ignorance." ing his ignorance."

STREET-RAILWAY PRESIDENTS.

Report of the Executive Committee, in Which Knights of Laborare Strongly Condemned.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16.-The annual convention of the street-railway presidents of the United States was opened here to-day. About one hundred delegates were in attendance. The convention was called to order by President Kercher, who reviewed briefly the wonderful progress made in motive power. The report of the executive committee was then read. In regard to the Knights of Labor, the report says: "The association year now closed has seen an almost total collapse of the organization known as the Knights of Labor, so far, at least, as that portion is concerned which attempted to dominate street-railway companies. Starting in with the manifest determination of making a frightful example of one of the members of this association, the Atlantic-avenue Eailroad Company, of Brooklyn, a strike was declared on all the company's lines. Before its conclusion it was accompanied with riot, bloodshed and murder. This strike soon extended to New York, taking in every line in that city over which the Knights of Labor had any control, and thence westward took its way until it reached the city in which we now are. The death knell of the organization of the Knights of Labor has been sounded because it has shown its unworthiness to live, by reason of the crimes committed in its name under the direction of its leaders. It is our earnest de-sire that there should be established in the street-railway business such a community of interest between labor and capital, the employer and employed, that perfect har-mony shall reign throughout the length and breadth of this great industry." The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$2.587, C. C. Woodworth, of Rochester, read a paper on "Street-railway Mutual Life Insurance," and Henry Hust, of Washington, a paper on "A Street-rail-way Employes' Mutual Benefit Society."

Both papers were followed by discussion. State of Affairs in Montana. HELENA, Mont., Oct. 16.-There is but little prospect that the political situation in Montana will see any change for several days. The count in all counties is com-pleted, and it is not thought that any other contests besides the one in Silver Bow county will be made. As the Legislature now stands, counting the Silver Bow delegation as returned by the judges of election, the Democrats have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot of three, with one seat a tie. Should the action of the canvassing board in throwing out the Luncal precipation and the country the precipation of the canvassing board in throwing out the Luncal precipation and the country that the country the country the country the country the country the country that the country the country the country that the country the country the country the country that the country the country the country the country that the country the country the country the country that the country the country the country that the country that the country the country that the country nel precinct be upheld by the courts, the Republicans will gain four members of the Silver Bow delegation, and have a majority on joint ballot of five. The hearing of the contest case is set for Nov. 7.

mere question of whim and caprice. It is a more question of whim and caprice. It is a more question of whim and caprice. It is a more question of whim and caprice. It is no unposed that the law should be adhered to and the precedents established should have weight.

"It must also be obvious in all this that there is no expression, as there is no disposition to prevent any deserving soldier from acquiring all the pension his disability entitles him to, either by original ap-

When the swindlers attempted to leave the train one of the passengers interposed, and, pretending to be an officer, placed one of them under arrest. In the excitement that ensued the monte man escaped. Mr. Holt had grasped the situation by that time, and borrowing a revolver, gave chase to the swindlers. He succeeded in capturing one of them and marched him back to the train at the muzzle of the revolver. At the station in Randolph, Mo., the prisoner jumped suddenly to his feet, and keeping the excited passengers at bay with a pistol, jumped off the car just as the train was moving off.

TIRED OF SIGHT-SEEING.

Elaborate Banquets and Early Rising Beginning to Tell on the South Americans ..

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16 .- Four local tours for sight-seeing had been laid out for to-day, and Cleveland hospitality had proposed that each of the All-Americas, excursionists should select such as should most challenge his interest. Cleveland was early astir to do its part, this morning, but two elaborate banquets, lasting until 2 A. M., upon successive nights, had greatly wearied the guests, and the majority did not appear until after 10 o'clock this morning. Already the police force had paraded before the hotel where the delegates stop, only a few early-to-beds having risen at 8:30 A. M., when the band began to play, and the fire department, which gave an exhibition drill, had few foreign admirers of its excellence. The foreigners were mostly yet asleep. Between 10 and 11, however, the visitors embarked in carriages, and in varying direcrious went to inspect Cleveland's business interests.

The subject of late retiring and early rising is becoming a live issue among the ests upon the excursion train. There is not one but desires to accept every courtesy at all points, for they appreciate the hearty pleasure with which they are tendered in every city, but human flesh, it is being demonstrated, has limits of endurance of hospitality. The Southern delegates were left at Buffalo yesterday morning. They were called at 6 o'clock and several times thereafter, but definitely refused to rise until they had secured rest. The train left until they had secured rest. The train left without them and they rejoined the party this morning. There are some who feel that if they sustain the wear of the hurry-ing journey until Chicago is reached they will be obliged to halt or quit unless the pace of the itinerary may be modified. Those who are for the first time in the North are bewildered with sight-seeing. they have not time for thorough inspection of much that interests, and a sense of being whirled about is lessening the keen edge of observation of interest. The easy-living Southerners loyally strive, however, to seem not lacking in interest or reciprocal courtesy. The question is one of physical

After returning from the various tours of Euclid avenue was compared by many of the foreigners with the Cambridge drive near Boston, and with Delaware avenue in Buffalo, which until arrival here has been the finest residence districts visited by the tourists. During the afternoon drive, Garfield memorial monument was visited, as were several of the most pretentious houses on Euclid avenue, previous to the public reception at the hotel. During the evening a deputation of school children called and presented the party with choice boutonnaires for use upon the occasion. At 11 o'clock the party on board the train started away for Detroit.

William E. Curtis, the manager of the excursion, has telegraphed to the points yet to be visited by the members of the inter-

to be visited by the members of the international congress requesting the reception committees to abandon that part of their programmes which provides for banquets, in mercy to the exhausted delegates. He has also stated to the committees that the visitors do not care to see factories, of which they have had a surfeit. The plans for to-morrow in Detroit have been changed to correspond to Mr. Curtis's views, and, according to the present arrangement, the party will, upon its arrival there, be taken aboard steam yachts and given an opportunity to view the shipping in the river. Then will follow a luncheon at the residence of Hon. James McMillan, after which the party will go to App. Arbor. the party will go to Ann Arbor. An effort was made to-day to change the programme so as to take the excursionists from Cleveland to Detroit by steamboat to-night, but it was deemed best that they should continue their journey in the Pennsylvania railroad train, which has been found so comfortable.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Annual Convention at Louisville-Election of Officers-In Favor of a Bankrupt Law.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 16.—The twentyfirst annual session of the National Board of Trade commenced in this city to-day. President Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, and Secretary Hamilton Hill, of New York, are present, and about sixty delegates. Among the delegates present are D. E. Richardson, of Chicago; George G. Tanner, S. T. Bowen, E. B. Martindale, Franklin Landers, of Indianapolis. After a report from the executive committee reviewing the work, the election of officers was held. Mr. Fraley, who has held the position twenty years, was unanimously reelected. He made an entertaining address in accepting. Secretary Hill was also re-elected. Among the vice-presidents chosen was Silas T. Bowen, of Indianapolis. The Knoxville, Tenn., Board of Trade was ad-mitted to membership, represented by W. B. Samuel and F. E. McArthur. The Commercial Club was also admitted to-day. The resolutions of last year were reaffirmed A committee on bankruptcy was appointed, as follows: B. S. Janney, jr., of Philadelphia; Charles A. Cox, of St. Louis; Earl W. Stimson, of Cincinnati; H. H. Aldrich, of Chicago, and Harry Weissinger, of Louisville. The sentiment in favor of a bankrupt law seems unanimous, and it is expected that the committee will report an indorsement of the Torrey bankrupt bill.

Desperate Fight with Knives. LEBANON, Mo., Oct. 16 .- A desperate fight with knives occurred yesterday between two farmers in the neighborhood of Spring Hollow, near here. The daughter of J. W. Hardy became greatly attached to S. H. Lawson. Her father forbade her having anything to do with him, and yesterday when Hardy met her riding behind Lawson on a horse he ordered her to dismount. The girl obeyed and this so enwith a knife, plunging it into the latter's body no less than twelve times. Hardy managed to unsheath his weapon and inflict five wounds on his adversary's body. It is reported that neither can recover.

Artificial Gas Cheaper Than Natural Gas. PITTSBURG. Pa., Oct. 16.-The Fuel, Gas and Electric Engineering Company, of which George Westinghouse, jr., is the principal stockholder, to-day announced that mechanism had been perfected whereby artificial fuel gas could be produced at a less cost than is expended in piping natural gas from the wells. The process is yet a secret, as all the patents are not yet secured. The company promises to furnish the gas very soon.

Marine News. LONDON, Oct. 16.—The steamer Malta, be-longing to the Cunard Steamship Company, with eighteen passengers bound on a pleasure trip to Italy, went ashore at St. Just, near Land's End, during a fog. The passengers were saved. One stoker was drowned LIZARD, Oct. 16,-Passed: Suevia from New York, for lamburg.

ENGLISH COAL-PIT HORROR

Terrible Disaster Caused by an Explosion of Gas in the Bentilee Colliery.

Out of Seventy Workmen Only Ten Escape Alive, the Remaining Sixty Being Burned Almost Beyond Recognition.

Fifty People Badly Hurt in a Railway Accident a Few Miles from Omaha.

Two Cars Thrown from the Track, One of Which Caught Fire-Probability that Several of the Injured May Die.

ENGLISH COAL-PIT DISASTER.

Seventy Miners Entombed by a Gas Explosion and Only Ten Escape.

LONDON, Oct. 16 .- An explosion occurred in the Bentilee colliery, at Longlen, county of Stafford, at an early hour this morning. Seventy miners were in the pit at the time of the accident and only ten of them are alive. The pit was completely wrecked, and the task of getting out the buried miners will be one of great difficulty. A band of volunteers is now engaged in making explorations for the recovery of the bodies. The men engaged in the search found fifty bodies of the dead miners this morning. The bodies recovered show that the victims died of gas poisoning. The rescuers were compelled to relinquish their search by the accumulation of gas. It was hoped that the search would be resumed at midnight, but the latest advices from the scenes state that a fire is raging and that another explosion is feared. The underground manager is among the victims. The record of the men down the mine has been lost, hence it is impossible to verify the number.

The latest estimate is that sixty persons were killed. It is supposed that the explosion was caused by leakage from an old fire in a disused seam.

Of the bodies so far taken out not a single one has been identified, as the features in every case were so frightfully burned that recognition even by those nearest and dearest proved impossible. In most cases the clothing was also completely burned off the bodies of the victims, and it is feared that but few of the fifty scorehed the city, a hotel lunch was had at 1 o'clock, after which a drive was begun in the residence portion, and to the lake views. the shaft, will ever be identified by the wives and mothers whose wails for the dead are ringing out dolefully everywhere. An old man and his three sons, who were in the mine when the explosion occurred, were lost, and when the news was brought home to the old man's wife, the mother of the boys and the only surviving member of the family, she dropped dead almost without a word, the shock having killed her.

SERIOUS WRECK NEAR OMAHA. Two Passenger Cars Thrown from the Track, and Fifty People Injured, Some Fatally. OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16 .- A terrible wreck occurred on the Burlington & Missouri River railroad, at Gibson, a few miles from Omaha, at 6:45 last evening. About fifty passengers were injured. Two engines were completely demolished, and a chaircar and combination-car were thrown from the tracks and reduced to atoms. Train No. 6, the local between Lincoln and Chicago, ran into No. 9. The former was east, and the latter west-bound. Gibson is the meeting point, and the place where the crew on No. 9, which is a stub-train that makes connections with the Kansas City express, stops to register. Both trains are due at Gibson at 6:45 P. M., but last night No. 9 was slightly behind. When the accident occurred, the latter had just crossed the spur, and the engine on No. 6 struck the end, hurling both engines and the two coaches from the track. The combinationcoach and the chair-car were both crowded with passengers, all of whom were proprietor of the Tremont House, of this city, was injured to that extent that he died shortly after being taken to the hospital. The chair-car, after being overturned, caught fire and many of the passengers were burned in addition to their other injuries, but those who had escaped com-The following thus far have been reported:

more or less injured, while Peter Renland, paratively safe aided in the work of relieving their pain. The exact number of the injured has not as yet been ascertained. Engineer Gilespie, on No. 6, residing at Plattsmouth, badly bruised about the body. Harry S. Weller, of the Richardson Drug Company, of Omaha, badly cut and bruised about the head and shoulders. Mary But-ler, of South Omaha, hand crushed and body badly bruised; she was taken to the hospital, and is in a pre-carious condition. Charles Laure, a resident of Craig, Mo., ear cut off; head and face severely cut, body and lower lunbs badly bruised; taken to the hospital where he lies in an almost hopeless condition. The following of the injured are at the Millard House: E. Mix, of New York, shoulder dislocated and lower limbs badly bruised; Francis Elder, New York, representing the William Demuth Company, bruised and thought to have received internal injuries; Fred Schultz, New York, slightly cut about the head and face; J. Falkenberg, Chicago, lower limbs bruised and shoulder dislocated. At the Murray House: G. W. Chaffee, Boston, slightly bruised about the head; Isaac Labold, Cincinnati, injured about the shoulder and head, but not seriously; J. Kalisher, New York, shoulder sprained and bruised about the body; S. Kemper. Buffalo, N. Y., bruised about the body, head slightly cut and lower limbs bruised. At the Paxton House: Isaac W. Rooks, Hartford, Conn., injured

about the body. Of the train men, Conductor Loverin, on No. 9, had his right lower limb badly bruised, and amputation may be necessary. Engineer McCoy, on No. 9, was slightly bruised about the body. The two firemen, Haskins and Martin, escaped with but slight injuries.

THE INCLINED PLANE DISASTER.

A Piece of Iron in the Cut-Off Valve Caused the Accident-Condition of the Injured. CINCINNATI, Oct. 16 .- Mr. James M. Doherty, secretary of the company operating the Mt. Auburn inclined plane, made a statement this morning which throws some light on the cause of yesterday's accident. He says it was a little piece of iron not more than an inch long that became lodged in the cut-off valve, and was found this orning by the men who have taken the machinery apart. How it came there no one yet knows. It was not broken off any of the surrounding machinery, as far as has yet been ascertained. By occupying a space required for the rod to move in, it so disarranged the machinery as to render it impossible for the engineer to shut off the

Miss Oskamp continues to live at the hospital, and has once or twice shown some